



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for 1956

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector.



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

A. B. R. FINN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

A. H. M. RICHARDS, M.A., T.D., B.M., D.P.H.

(From 1st May, 1956.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

H. A. PERRY, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. WALSHAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Senior Resident Meat Inspector :

J. G. KELLY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (to 31/1/56).

R. SUTTON, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (from 3/4/56).

Housing Inspector :

R. STAPLES, M.A.P.H.I. (to 31/1/56).

G. W. MATHEWS, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (from 1/3/56).

District Public Health Inspectors :

G. W. MATHEWS, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (to 29/2/56).

T. RENSHAW, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (to 10/5/56).

F. SMITH, Cert.R.S.A.S., M.A.P.H.I. (from 17/6/56).

Clerks :

E. E. P. SZTENCEL.

MRS. A. KILBY.

MISS P. M. BUTLER.

MISS E. M. HARGREAVES.

MRS. P. S. DAVIES.

Public Analyst :

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

FOREWORD.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1956.

Guildford remains a healthy place in which to live, and the year only achieved unfavourable notoriety in one respect, namely that there were more cases of poliomyelitis in Guildford per head of the population than in almost any other area in the whole country. Fortunately, the large majority of the cases were mild. Investigation revealed no detectable reasons for this incidence, and it may be hoped that vaccination against this disease, commenced during the year, will assist in preventing it. The Mayor initiated a most successful appeal to the public on behalf of the National Fund for Poliomyelitis Research.

The Birth Rate was lower than in the previous year, and the Death Rate a little higher, though neither significantly: births exceeded deaths by eighty, and the great majority of deaths occurred over the age of 65. The Infant Mortality Rate, which is an indication of the deaths occurring in infants under the age of one year, while still being below the national figure, was higher than in 1955.

Every effort is being made by all concerned with the Welfare of Old People, both voluntary organisations and statutory bodies, to help the elderly with their health and domestic problems, and much time has been given to discussing possible future improvements.

Satisfactory progress has been made in carrying out the Council's programme of clearing sub-standard houses. Approval has been received from the Minister for the first stage of the Council's plans for the necessary extensions to the Sewage Disposal Works, and the Minister's approval is being sought for the construction of a new Mortuary.

The good work of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild has been maintained. Of the 207 trader members of the Guild, 149 had no additional works to do to conform with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and 51 had only minor works to do.

In conclusion, may I be allowed to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to the whole Council, for their interest and support, which was most encouraging in this my first year of office. My thanks are due to the Officers of the Council, and to all the members of the Health Department staff, especially Mr. Perry, for their loyal help and advice.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres): 7,322.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1956, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total 50,560.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1956), according to the Rate Books: 15,192.

Rateable Value on 31st December, 1956: £1,142,187.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1957): £4,709.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—				M.	F.	} Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.31.
Total	.....	.....	.....	346	367
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	329	341
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	17	26
Still Births—						} Rate per 1,000 (live and still births), 18.09.
Total	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Deaths—						} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.01.
Totals	.....	.....	.....	307	326

The **Birth Rate**, 13.31, again shows a drop on last year's figure, which was 15.22. The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 15.6.

The **Death Rate** is practically unchanged at 11.01 (10.88 in 1955), and is in line with the rate for England and Wales, which was 11.7: 71% of all deaths were over the age of 65.

As is usual, diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for more deaths than any other cause, 316 out of a total of 633, almost exactly half, as last year.

Cancer was the next largest cause of death, 19% being due to this cause. Cancer of the lung caused 22 deaths (27 in 1955), of which only 4 were in females. There is strong statistical evidence that excessive cigarette smoking is a factor in the causation of this disease. Heavy smokers, i.e., those who smoke more than 25 cigarettes a day, are 40 times more likely to develop lung cancer than non-smokers, according to one survey, and medium smokers (15-25 per day) are significantly more at risk than non-smokers. Pipe smokers show a lower mortality from lung cancer than cigarette smokers.

Deaths from infectious disease were low, totalling 12: 6 were due to tuberculosis (7 in 1955) and 4 to poliomyelitis (1 in 1955).

Infantile Mortality. Of the 713 births during 1956, 17 babies died before attaining their first birthday, giving an infant mortality rate of 23.84, which is higher than the rate in 1955 (17.15) and is about the same as the figure for England and Wales as a whole, which was 23.8.

10 of the deaths were in infants up to one month old. Prematurity caused only 2 deaths, a smaller number than usual: 4 were due to defects of development, 2 to pneumonia, 2 to accidents and the remainder to varying diseases.

Old People's Welfare. The Guildford Old People's Welfare Committee continues not only to run its former invaluable services for the elderly, but, indeed, to add to them. Guildford is fortunate in having the invaluable voluntary help and advice so freely given by its more fortunate citizens for the benefit of those less fortunate.

The hand of friendship, in the form of home visiting, Autumn Clubs, Meals on Wheels, Mobile Library, and other services, is extended to all those old people who wish to take advantage of what is available: 3,752 Meals on Wheels were delivered, an increase of 200 on 1955.

The Chiropody Service has widened its scope in order to embrace those who are most in need of it, namely those who are insufficiently mobile to visit the Chiropodist: they can

now receive treatment in their own homes, a very great advance.

The Night Attendance Scheme continues to operate, and a Day Sitters-in Scheme was organised on similar lines during the year: both perform a valuable service in a limited field.

Geriatric Social Worker. The appointment by the County Council of a Queen's Nurse with Social Worker's qualifications (Health Visitor's) having proved so successful, the appointment was extended from half-time to whole-time during the year. The efforts of the Social Worker are much appreciated by the Old People themselves, as well as by their Medical Attendants and the Health Department. She works partly in Guildford and partly outside.

During the year, 252 new patients were visited in Guildford Borough; the total number of visits to these and former patients being 1,620 in Guildford.

Family Planning Association. This Association exists for the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the proper spacing of families. Its services are available to all, normally a small charge being made for materials supplied. Advice can be given not only to married couples, but also to those about to enter matrimony, the latter being a valuable aspect of the work which may not be widely known.

Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital in the Out-Patients' Department every Friday from 6 to 7.30 p.m. Appointments are required. Details may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 27, Harvey Road, Guildford (Telephone: Guildford 4235).

Marriage Guidance Council. During the year, the Marriage Guidance Council successfully initiated a branch in Guildford: their headquarters are now at 167a, High Street, Guildford: application for appointments may be made to the Appointments Secretary at 16, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford (Telephone: Guildford 3121). The aims of the Marriage

Guidance Council are to help to restore to normal those marriages which are threatened with disruption by one cause or another. This invaluable work is highly confidential, and can only be undertaken at the direct personal request of the parties concerned.

Laboratory Facilities. The Director of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital is always willing and able to undertake any bacteriological investigations required by this Department, and acknowledgment is made here to the great help received from him.

Ambulance Work. Ambulance work is under the Surrey County Council, the St. John Ambulance Brigade carrying out the work as agents.

The following figures summarise the duties performed during 1956:—

	No. of Members.	Public Duty. Hours	Transport. Hours	Hospital and Clinic. Hours	Miscel- laneous. Hours
Corps and Ambulance Divisions	62	881½	5,424	—	1,130
Nursing Division	39	862	4,829	507	40
Student Nursing Division	17	15	—	5	—
Ambulance & Nursing Cadet Divisions, including probationers	156	205½	—	—	36½
	274	1,963½	10,253	512	1,206½

First Aid cases treated on Public Duty 32

First Aid cases treated off Public Duty 111

Medical Comforts loaned 1,249

Civil Defence Members 11

National Health Service Reserve Members 2

Miscellaneous duties include Lectures, etc., to Girls' Life Brigade and Youth Movements, and also training of Civil Defence Personnel.

Transport duties include Train Escorts.

Transport Duties.

Five Ambulances, three Sitting Case Vehicles and one Mobile Dressing Station for Public Duties.

Number of patients removed—

	Patients.	Mileage.
Brigade	23	2,041
For Surrey County Council	15,012	135,003
	15,035	137,044

Number of emergency cases 1,052

Nursing in the Home. This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nursing Association under the Surrey County Council. The work done by these excellent, highly-trained and hard-working nurses is as follows:

Children Nursed by Queen's Nurses.

	No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Measles	1	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	13	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	16	—
Chicken Pox	1	1	—
Other Diseases	144	697	—
	—	—	—
	151	729	—
	—	—	—

Maternity Work.

Midwifery admissions	184	
Maternity admissions	65	
Ante-natal admissions	38	
Admissions transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	9	
	296	
Midwifery cases	162	Visits 3,323
Midwifery cases transferred from St. Luke's Hospital	78	„ 556
Ante-natal	—	„ 828
General Work—		
Cases	1,766	Visits 37,523
Number of Ante-natal Sessions		99
Number of Attendances		2,840
Number of New Bookings—		
District		163
Maternity Home		349

Maternity Provision. Fifty-four maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital, a total of 1,128 births took place in 1956.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 17 beds, and a total of 121 births took place there.

At the 10 beds of the Jarvis Home, a total of 250 births took place.

Thus of institutional births, there were 1,499 (564 residents and 935 non-residents). This gives a percentage of 90.68 of total births (residents and non-residents) and 78.55 residents only.

Notification of Births. During 1956, 316 male and 357 female births were notified to residents, a total of 718 (726 in 1955). There were 13 stillbirths (11 in 1955). In all, there were in Guildford 1,653 births.

Of the births notified, those of residents took place at the following places :—

St. Luke's Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
Mount Alvernia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
								<hr/>
							Total	718
								<hr/>

Clinics and Treatment Centres (see inside back cover).

Hospital Provision. The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two hospitals in Guildford, the Royal Surrey County Hospital, with 233 beds, and St. Luke's Hospital, with 376 beds available.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. Of the two registered Nursing Homes in Guildford, one is under the Hospital Board—the Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses—and one is exempt—the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home. Mount Alvernia offers 39 general and 17 maternity beds, and during 1956 dealt with 874 general and 124 maternity patients. A close liaison is kept with these Homes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, though some go to Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, and occasionally elsewhere.

There were 924 notifications of infectious disease during 1956, compared with 408 in 1955, measles again accounting for two-thirds of the notifications.

Poliomyelitis. This disease was the biggest cause of concern during the year, there being 46 confirmed cases, as against 22 in 1955, and 2 in 1954. Cases occurred at intervals throughout the year, widely scattered throughout the town, though with some emphasis on the Merrow area. Most of the cases occurred in houses where the living conditions were good, with above-average standards of housing, homecraft, cleanliness and care of the children: it would be true to say that most of the cases occurred in highly intelligent parents and children, especially those over-anxious as regards their health and welfare.

Fortunately, only 12 of the 46 cases were paralytic, the remainder having no paralysis. There were 4 deaths, all in the 26-45 year-old group, and there was a history of over-taxing the brain or body in each case, a point which the public would do well to bear in mind when poliomyelitis is prevalent.

Every possible step was taken to limit the spread of disease by control of contacts, exclusion from school, exclusion from work when indicated, cancellation of gatherings of school children, and other means. Circumstances alter cases, and every case has to be judged on its merits, and appropriate action taken: it must be remembered that although a certain action may be desirable on health grounds, it may not be practicable: the life of the individual, and of the community, must go on with the minimum of disturbance.

My sincere thanks are due to all those who so willingly co-operated with my Department, parents, employers, heads of schools, and many others: their help made a difficult task much easier.

As stated in my introductory remarks, nothing emerged from our investigations to suggest that there was anything prejudicial to health in Guildford which could account for the number of cases in Guildford: so long as there is a proportion of non-immune people in a community, cases will occur from time to time.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was introduced during the year: it was offered to the parents of children born in the

years 1947-1954, and about one in three of the eligible children were registered. Owing to the small supply of vaccine, it was only possible during 1956 to complete vaccination for 152 children in the Borough of Guildford.

Scarlet Fever. There were 12 cases of scarlet fever (19 in 1955): none required admission to hospital, all being mild. All the cases were in children under 15.

Measles. As usual, this accounted for the largest number of notifications, 624 cases, as compared with 301 in 1955: all but one were nursed at home.

Whooping Cough. Only 40 cases were notified (35 in 1955): all were nursed at home: 501 children, of which 440 were under 2 years of age, received primary immunisation, and 149 reinforcing doses were given.

Dysentery. During the early part of the year, there was a sharp outbreak of Sonne Dysentery, which is a mild form of dysentery now common in the British Isles, as it is elsewhere: 182 cases were notified, and doubtless many more cases occurred which were not severe enough to cause the sufferers to seek medical advice. Cases occurred among people of all ages.

This disease spreads easily whenever the standards of hand and food hygiene are unsatisfactory; from the public health angle, the exclusion from work of all contacts who are engaged in food handling is of paramount importance. Advice was given to all schools in the Borough during the outbreak, and attention drawn to any deficiencies in hand washing and sanitary facilities.

Diphtheria. Cases of diphtheria still continue to be reported from various parts of the British Isles, but fortunately none in Guildford. 123 cases, with 10 deaths, occurred under the age of 15 in England and Wales during 1955. Of the 10 children who died, 8 had never been immunised, and 2 had not received adequate and up-to-date protection. There were no deaths in children immunised within five years, and this only serves to stress the importance of maintaining a continuous and determined immunisation campaign.

The immunisation statistics for Guildford show that the percentage immunised within five years is still below the

national target of 75 : it was in fact 54.28. Owing to the widespread incidence of poliomyelitis in Guildford during 1956, many boosting doses of diphtheria prophylactic had to be withheld. The aim is to immunise children in infancy, on entering school at 5 years and again at 10 years.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation and the number of boosting doses given in the Borough during 1956 :—

	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	444	51	14	509
Boosting doses	—	10	393	403

Vaccination. Smallpox, like diphtheria, is a disease which has largely lost its terror as a killer, and in consequence, it is not easy to impress on the public the need to be prepared for possible outbreaks by maintaining a high degree of immunity in the population through vaccination in infancy.

During 1956, there were 703 live births, and of these, 341 were vaccinated under the age of one year. The acceptance rate for infants in 1956 was 48.51 and in 1955 was 45.48. (The figure of 703 births is obtained by taking the Borough births for the last three months of 1955 and the first nine months of 1956.)

Vaccination in infancy not only protects the infant, but lessens the reaction if, in later life, vaccination is required again, e.g., on entering the services or going abroad.

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in the Borough during 1956 :—

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total.
341	16	32	83	472

49 re-vaccinations were also completed.

Tuberculosis. There were 24 new cases of tuberculosis, 21 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary during the year : this was considerably less than 1955, when there were 35 new cases. In 1956 there were 5 deaths due to pulmonary infection (7 in 1955).

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are now usually detected at a much earlier stage than previously. This, coupled with the fact that admission to chest hospitals can now be effected without any wait, and with the fact that treatment is much more effective (drug therapy and chest surgery), results in a

quicker return to work and a vastly improved recovery rate and expectation of life.

There were 438 cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year, 235 males and 203 females, as against 419 at the end of 1955. As explained above, the expectation of life in the tuberculosis patient is now much greater, and hence there is bound to be an increase in numbers on the register, as less deaths are occurring.

The Housing Committee help wherever possible in those cases where existing housing is unsatisfactory.

The Guildford Borough Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, under the Chairmanship of Councillor Edward Jones, M.P.S., continues to make grants to tuberculosis patients for extra food and milk, clothing, fares for visiting, holidays for patients' children, and other worthy causes. Dr. F. A. Belam is the Honorary Treasurer, and Miss H. E. Rogers, Tuberculosis Care Almoner, is the Honorary Secretary. Funds are derived largely from the sale of Christmas Seals, aided by a County Council Grant; and this Committee deserves every encouragement and support.

B.C.G. Vaccination. 791 children were in the age group (i.e., 13-year-old school children), of which 481 accepted vaccination (60.8%). Preliminary Mantoux Tests showed 58 children positive (12.1%). Of those negative, 409 were vaccinated, giving a percentage of 51.7 of the age group concerned.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1956.

	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	12	—
Pneumonia	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	46	46
Measles	624	1
Whooping Cough	40	—
Erysipelas	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3
Food Poisoning	8	—
Sonne Dysentery	182	—
Totals	924	50

Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	—	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	5	5	21	1	2	12	—	—
Measles	14	115	130	324	10	4	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	11	8	13	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—
Sonne Dysentery	5	17	20	72	26	4	17	—	—
Totals	28	148	168	438	40	10	38	3	3

Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality during 1956.

Age periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary. M.	F.	Non-pulmonary. M.	F.	Pulmonary. M.	F.	Non-pulmonary. M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
55-65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	1	—	—	—	4*	—	—	—
Totals	12	9	—	3	5	—	—	1

* One case diagnosed and notified after death.

Annual Report

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Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1956.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board, which was formed on 1st October, 1952, by the merging of the Guildford, Godalming, Cranleigh, Hurtwood, St. Martha's and Shere Undertakings, is responsible for Guildford's water supply.

The Undertaking thus formed is approximately 140 square miles in extent, containing a population of about 105,000 persons, including 53,000 population in the Guildford Water area.

The water supply for Guildford Borough is derived from deep bore-holes in the chalk. The pumping stations are situate as follows :—

1. Josephs Road Pumping Station (3 bore-holes).
2. Millmead Pumping Station (2 bore-holes).
3. Dapdune Pumping Station (1 bore-hole).

All three Pumping Stations have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

During the year ended 31st December, 1956, the total consumption of water in the Guildford Borough water area was 1,163,610,000 gallons, an average of 3,139,562 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough water area was 59.99 gallons, domestic consumption being 44.99 gallons, the remaining 15.00 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

Extensions to water mains in the Borough totalling approximately 2.98 miles were carried out during the year.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year 33 samples of drinking water for chemical analysis and 46 samples for bacteriological examination were taken from the undermentioned sources (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board) :—

	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Ladymead Pumping Station	11	—	11	—
Millmead Pumping Station	11	—	11	—
Dapdune Pumping Station	11	—	10	—
Private Premises :—				
Mains Supplies	—	—	7	—
Deep Wells	—	—	7	—
	33	—	46	—

Dapdune Pumping Station.

Observations are still being kept on the free ammonia content of the water supply from the Dapdune Pumping Station, which varied between 0.01 to 0.35 p.p.m. (average content 0.097 p.p.m.).

This is a further reduction in the free ammonia content, which is very pleasing, but it may be some years before this water entirely loses its chemical abnormality. The Analyst reported that tar acids and thiocyanates were not present in detectable amounts, and the water was considered suitable for public supply purposes.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford :—

- (1) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths also available at these premises.
- (2) Guildford Lido Open-air Swimming Pool, owned by the Corporation.

There are also two children's paddling pools, one at Stoke Park and one at Guildford Lido.

Both Swimming Baths and the Lido Paddling Pool operate on the break-point chlorination system, and a high standard of purity is maintained. The water in Stoke Park Paddling Pool is chlorinated during the summer season.

During the year the following bacteriological samples of swimming bath waters were submitted for examination :—

							Bacteriological Samples.	
							Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
Castle Street Baths .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	—
Lido Swimming Pool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	—
Paddling Pool, Stoke Park .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	3
Lido Paddling Pool, Stoke Park .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
							15	3

The unsatisfactory reports refer to contamination by faecal coli which was quickly eliminated on each occasion.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage Disposal Works Extension. A scheme for the extension of the Sewage Disposal Works has been prepared by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor to cater for a dry weather flow of two million gallons per day. Part of this scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and tenders will shortly be invited for new preliminary treatment works for the whole of the scheme, comprising screen and disintegrator, detritor, and division of flow chamber. Part of the flow will be treated in the existing works which were designed for a dry weather flow of 1,675,000 gallons per day, and the remainder will be passed to two new sedimentation tanks each capable of dealing with 1,000,000 gallons per day. Part of the effluent from these new tanks will be filtered on four new 110 feet diameter percolating filters, and part will receive land treatment. The effluent from the new filters will pass through one new humus tank before discharge to the River Wey. A raw sludge pumping station and recirculation pumping station will also be provided, but full recirculation will not be operated until the remainder of the scheme is built. Experiments on recirculation will be carried out.

Drainage. Tests were applied to 119 old drains and 5 new drains; 7 existing drains were reconstructed and 19 choked drains freed from obstruction. The majority of new drainage installations are supervised and tested by the Building Inspectors.

Cesspools. The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1956, remained at 140. Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following information is supplied by the Borough Surveyor:—

The system of refuse disposal is by incineration and tipping.

The weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 16,486 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse averaged 10 days, and every effort was made to maintain this service.

During the year 55 dustbins were found to be defective, which were replaced in all instances.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

Number of—

Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)	276
Nuisances found	411
No nuisances found	59
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (first visits)	158
Inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (sub-visits)	415
Inspections of requisitioned properties	94
Inspections re prospective Council house tenancies	102
Visits to properties under notice	1,187
Visits to licensed premises, clubs, etc.	33
Visits to cases of infectious disease	92
Enquiries re infectious disease	195
Inspections re verminous premises, etc.	137
Investigations re overcrowding	65
New drains tested	5
Old drains tested	119
Visits re cesspools	7
Visits re tents, vans, sheds, etc.	42
Visits to schools	45
Visits to places of public entertainment	12
Visits to factories	310
Visits to factories, no mechanical power	48
Visits to workplaces, including offices	109
Visits to outworkers	13
Visits to slaughterhouses	87*
Visits to Cattle Market	128
Visits to butchers' shops and cold stores	69
Visits to fishmongers' shops (wet and fried)	33
Visits to other food shops, market stalls, etc.	692
Visits to cooked food premises	15
Visits to cafés, restaurants, etc.	203
Visits to bakehouses	44

Number of—*continued.*

Visits to ice cream premises	108
Ice cream samples obtained	52
Visits to dairies and milk shops	43
Bacteriological milk samples obtained	173
Bacteriological rinses, churns, coolers, bottles, etc.	19
Bacteriological swabs taken from washed utensils, etc.	23
Bacteriological water samples obtained	46
Bacteriological samples of swimming bath water	18
Chemical samples of water	33
Visits to offensive trades	90
Visits re keeping of animals, including Pet Animals Act, 1951	39
Visits to rats and mice infestations (first visits)	298
Visits to rats and mice infestations (sub-visits)	2,122
Visits to public conveniences	42
Visits to common lodging houses	22
Visits re rivers pollution	18
Smoke nuisances	17
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	188
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild	233
Miscellaneous visits	818
Interviews	406

* Additional to attendance by full-time Meat Inspector.

Particulars of Notices Served and Work Done.

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in default.
Choked drains, soil water	7	6	6	10	3
Choked drains, surface water	—	6	—	6	—
Drains requiring reconstruction—					
Soil water	—	4	—	5	—
Surface water	—	2	—	2	—
Defective soil pipes	—	3	—	4	—
Defective ventilation shafts	—	2	—	3	—
Defective manhole covers	2	9	—	11	—
Closets converted to water carriage system	—	—	—	—	—
Defective pans and traps of water closets	—	25	9	24	—
Defective W.C. cisterns and flush pipes	—	54	3	49	1
Defective waste pipes (baths, lavatories or sinks)	—	10	—	10	—
Defective sink waste channels	—	4	—	2	—
Defective sinks	—	10	—	10	—
Defective eavesgutters or rainwater pipes	1	53	5	57	1
Defective cesspools or cesspools to be abolished	—	2	—	2	—
Defective gullies	—	5	—	5	—
Stagnant water	—	—	—	1	—
Offensive accumulations	1	1	—	2	1

	Work to be done by arrangement.	Preliminary Notices served.	Statutory Notices served	Work completed by Owners	Work done by Council in default
Animals, poultry, etc.	1	—	—	1	—
Verminous rooms	32	—	—	—	32
Overcrowding	—	—	—	2	—
Insufficient or defective water supply	—	20	1	19	—
Defective dustbins	1	54	5	55	—
Absence of dustbins	—	—	—	—	—
Defective yard paving	—	10	1	5	—
Rooms requiring redecoration	1	13	3	27	—
Water closets requiring cleansing	—	4	—	4	—
Defective chimney flues and pots	—	5	—	3	—
Damp walls due to external defects	1	21	—	14	—
Damp walls due to defective damp-proof course	—	21	1	19	—
Defective fireplaces or stoves	—	22	4	30	—
Defective coppers	—	2	—	2	—
Defective ventilation	—	3	—	3	—
Defective sub-floor ventilation	—	1	—	1	—
Defective windows and doors	—	94	9	91	3
Defective roofs	4	79	10	82	1
Defective brickwork or pointing	2	48	6	55	—
Defective floors	—	23	2	23	—
Defective plastering	—	87	10	85	2
Defective stairs	—	2	1	2	—
Absence of handrails to stairs	—	1	—	1	—
Absence of or insufficient accommodation for food storage	—	11	—	11	—
Absence of name and address of owner or M.O.H. from rent book or permitted number	—	1	—	1	—
Matters unscheduled	—	9	—	7	—

Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces—

Unregistered	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded	—	—	—	—
Without Abstract or Blue Book	—	2	—	5
Absence of thermometers in workrooms	—	2	—	2
Absence of means of heating in workrooms	—	—	—	—
Absence of suitable washing facilities in workrooms	—	1	—	1
Requiring lime-washing or cleansing	22	7	—	31
Requiring drains or drains altering	—	—	—	—
Insufficient ventilation	—	3	—	3
Insufficient water supply	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	—	—	1
Unsuitable or defective	8	4	—	12
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Artificial lighting	—	1	—	1

	Work to be done by arrangement	Preliminary Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council in default
Having improper accommodation for storing refuse	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations	—	—	—	—	—
Emissions of smoke	—	—	—	—	—
Infestation by rats and mice	—	117	—	117	—
Contravention of—					
Milk and Dairies Regulations	—	2	—	2	—
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations	—	—	—	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	29	78	—	83	—

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement or Abolition of Nuisances.

	Served.	Complied With
Statutory Notices outstanding 31/12/55	5	5
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	4	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75	6	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	11	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138	1	1
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	17	17
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Section 100	6	6
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 4	—	—
	52	51

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year, legal proceedings were instituted in the following case:—

Act.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Sale of bacon contaminated with cigarette end.	Fined £10 with £2 2s.0d. costs.

DISINFECTIONS.

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for the districts of the Guildford Rural District Council,

Hambledon Rural District Council, Godalming Borough Council and Farnham Joint Hospital Board, in addition to the requirements of the Borough of Guildford.

The disinfection plant is situated at the Destructor Works where there is a continuous supply of steam under pressure available for this work.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease (within the Borough)	124
Number of rooms disinfected other than infectious disease	66

Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	From within the Borough.	From outside the Borough.	Total.
Mattresses	76	6	82
Blankets	363	24	387
Pillows	239	20	259
Sundries	331	212	543
	<u>1,009</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>1,271</u>

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 112 inspections of verminous premises were made. The following table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reason for disinfection :—

Reasons for Disinfestation.	Number of Premises.	Number of Rooms.
Bugs	3	9
Fleas	12	32
Flies	3	3
Wasps	86	88
Ants	7	8
Mosquitos	1	1
	<u>112</u>	<u>141</u>

In 99 cases where families were moved to Council houses within the Borough, an inspection was made of furniture and bedding to be removed. Infestations by vermin thus found were dealt with before removal took place.

In some instances precautionary spraying with an insecticide containing D.D.T. was carried out where the standard of cleanliness was doubtful.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Statistics for the period 1st April, 1956, to 31st March, 1957.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Non-Agricultural.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses).	All other (including Business Premises).	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	Agricultural.
Number of properties in Local Authorities district	316	15,147	1,707	17,170	45
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	3	316	15	334	—
(b) Survey under the Act.....	3	72	117	192	37
(c) Otherwise, e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose	87	1,344	1,654	3,085	8
Total inspections carried out —including re-inspections.....	207	5,081	3,592	8,880	336
Number of properties inspected (under Section 2) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	4	316	29	349	6
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	72	88	160	—
Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the local authority	4	388	117	509	6
		(including 107 contracts)			
Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	36	425	439	900	45
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	51	38	89	—

Summary of Visits to Premises by Rodent Operators.

	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.	TOTAL.
First visits	16	282	298
Subsequent visits	1,427	695	2,122

Two whole-time Rodent Operators/Disinfectors are employed on combined duties relating to disinfections, rodent and insect control and general public health duties. The present arrangement is working very well indeed, and an efficient and economic service is provided.

The majority of rodent infestations reported were of a minor character, and treatments carried out, mainly with "Warfarin," were highly successful. The public of Guildford are very co-operative in reporting infestations in the early stages, thus enabling the speedy completion of treatments. Business firms still appreciate the regular servicing of their premises on a contract basis, and appear to be highly satisfied with the service provided at economic cost.

Systematic Treatment of Sewers. Only one maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out on the 28th and 30th May, and 1st June, 1956, and six minor infestations were dealt with. Treatment of sewers was also carried out in conjunction with 89 "block controls." There is no evidence of serious infestation in the Council's sewers.

Banks of the River Wey. Treatment is also carried out annually along the banks of the River Wey which lie within the Borough. All holes are treated with cyanide gas and are afterwards filled up. No serious infestations of premises adjacent to the river banks were found during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health made by Public Health Inspectors.

	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	46	48	13	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies :—				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	260	310	37	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	37	109	—	—
Totals	343	467	50	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found:—

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness	29	31	—	1
Inadequate ventilation	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Absence of thermometer	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	12	—	3
(c) Absence of artificial lighting	1	1	—	—
(d) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work)	—	—	—	—
Totals	53	50	—	6

No prosecutions were instituted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

	No. of Premises.	No. of Inspections.	Number Registered.	
			Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.
Ice cream manufacturers	2	33	2	—
Ice cream distributors	169	176	169	—
Dairies	3	31	—	3
Milk shops (sealed bottles only)	12	12	—	12
Catering establishments (including factory and school canteens)	120	203	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises)	55	33	—	—
Bakehouses	13	44	—	—
Flour confectioners	14	32	—	—
Sweet shops and mixed trades	90	68	—	—
Grocers and general stores	104	214	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manu- facturers	33	69	20	—
Fishmongers and fishfryers	21	33	—	—
Greengrocers	59	187	—	—
Slaughterhouses	1	87*	—	—
Totals	696	1,222	191	15

* This does *not* include visits by Resident Meat Inspector.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS OF STOCKS OF FOOD.

Chinese Frozen Whole Egg. At the request of the Ministry of Health, a special examination of the stock of Chinese Frozen Whole Egg was carried out. The total quantity held was 400 tins (4,400lbs.) and 40 tins were submitted for bacteriological examination. None of these were found to contain pathogenic organisms.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Premises
on Register
31st Dec., 1956.

MILK PURVEYORS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers Registered with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Number of Local Producers of :—						
Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Ungraded Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of Producer-Retailers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of Producer-Wholesalers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Number of Wholesaler-Retailers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

The following is a summary of designated milk licences granted in 1956 :—

RAW MILK—

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—

Supplementary Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dealers' Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

HEAT TREATED MILK—

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Pasteurised Milk—

Pasteurisers' Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dealers' Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Supplementary Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

STERILISED MILK—

Supplementary Licence	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dealers' Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (M.S.2) Order, 1954.

The above Order was made on 1st October, 1954, specifying an area, including Guildford, within which the use of special designations in relation to milk sold by retail became obligatory. The effect of this Order restricts the grades of milk sold in the Borough to Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised.

Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigations of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, 19 churn and bottle rinses were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which had bacterial counts of less than 50,000 per churn and 600 per bottle respectively.

The interpretation of results for these rinses is in accordance with that adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There are now only two registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough who manufacture on a small scale. There were also 169 retailers on the register, an increase of 8 over the past year. The number of itinerant vendors from areas outside the Borough appeared to be increasing.

Retailers of ice cream have made satisfactory provisions in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1952, and any unsatisfactory conditions found have been remedied.

Ice cream premises were kept under supervision during the year, 108 inspections being made and 52 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the result of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples :—

Methylene Blue Test (number of samples submitted, 52) :—

Grade I. (4½ hrs. +)	Grade II. (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade III (1½—2 hrs.)	Grade IV. (0—1½ hr.)
49	2	—	1
(94.24%)	(3.85%)	—	(1.91%)

Faecal coli (number of samples submitted—52) :—

Absent.	Present.
51	1
(98.09%)	(1.91%)

In regard to the Methylene Blue Test, 98.09% of the samples submitted in 1956 fell within Provisional Grades I and II, as compared with 92.93% in 1955.

The bacteriological standard of this popular commodity is remarkably high, and the manufacturers are to be congratulated on the standard achieved.

10 samples of "ice lollies" were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were reported to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1956, 48 samples of "susceptible" foods (other than milk, ice cream and cream) were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, including a number of foods taken in respect of suspected outbreaks of food poisoning. The results may be summarised as follows:—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Chinese Frozen Whole Egg	40	—
Chocolate Swiss Roll (3)	—	1—Faecal streptococci isolated from cream. 1—Staph. aureus isolated from cream. 1—Staph. aureus isolated in small numbers.
Picnic Ham	1	—
Dried Milk Powder	1	—
Fish Paste	1	—
Duck Paste	1	—
Australian Frozen Liquid Whole Egg (1)	—	Salmonella pullorum isolated—no human significance.

The samples of Chinese Frozen Whole Egg were taken at the request of the Ministry of Health from stocks in cold storage in the Borough and owned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. None of these were found to contain the disease producing organisms which had been found in this commodity in other parts of the country.

The first samples of chocolate Swiss roll were taken from a local store during investigations of two suspected cases of food poisoning, and whilst the organisms found were not responsible for the illness in these cases, they could have given rise to trouble if allowed to persist. The manufacturers, who have a very wide distribution area, were informed and responded immediately. Samples of ingredients used in their products were taken and found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The co-operation of the Health Inspector, in whose area the factory is situated, was enlisted, who reported that the firm was doing everything in its power to eliminate harmful bacteria. The most recent samples taken both in Guildford and the place of origin show considerable improvement.

Samples of Fresh cream.

60 samples of fresh cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year ending 31st December, 1956. Of these, 31 were reported to be entirely satisfactory. The other 29 samples were reported to have decolourised methylene blue in less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and/or to contain organisms as shown in the following table:—

			Showing Methylene Blue Decolourised in less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.	Containing faecal coli.	Containing staph. aureus.
4 samples	.....	.....	4	4	4
13 samples	.....	.....	13	—	—
7 samples	.....	.....	7	7	—
2 samples	.....	.....	—	—	2
1 sample	.....	.....	1	—	1
2 samples	.....	.....	—	—	2
			25	11	9

The number of fresh cream samples containing faecal coli or staph. aureus gave rise to considerable concern during the year. As no bacteriological standard is laid down for cream, co-operation has to be sought from retailers of contaminated supplies to improve the bacteriological standard voluntarily. Whilst most traders are co-operative in this respect, it is felt that early legislation is required to establish a legal bacteriological standard for this commodity.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED CROCKERY, UTENSILS, ETC.

23 series of swabs from washed crockery and utensils were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results may be summarised as follows :—

Very Good	16
Good	6
Fair	1
Bad	—

These results continue to show a high bacterial standard in the cleansing of utensils used in catering establishments, and caterers are to be congratulated on their sustained efforts. Whilst a bacterial count of 100 per utensil is regarded as satisfactory, the actual results have been much less than this figure in the majority of cases.

FOOD HYGIENE.

A full report on the activities of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild, including a report on action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, appears on pages 46 to 54.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSES AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES.

During the year 33 inspections were made concerning the sanitary condition of licensed premises in the Borough.

The improvement noted in recent years in connection with the sanitary condition of these premises was maintained.

Plans for alterations and improvements to premises and sanitary accommodation were submitted to the Licensing Justices in respect of a number of the older public houses.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (Amendment) ACT, 1954.

There is one knacker yard in the Borough and a full inspection was made prior to the recommendation for the

renewal of the licence. The licence to slaughter horses at this establishment was withdrawn.

Fourteen slaughtermen were licensed to slaughter under the amended provisions, all of which were unrestricted licences. Ten are employed at Guildford Slaughterhouse and four at the local Knacker Yard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Five applications were received during the year for renewal of licences in respect of premises used for the sale of pet animals. The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner, and all five licences were renewed.

GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The Council continued to lease the Guildford Slaughterhouse from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food pending negotiations for the purchase of the premises. Animals were slaughtered on the "line" system on behalf of owners through the Council's Slaughtering Contractor. During 1956 the Slaughterhouse was not utilised to its fullest capacity, the number of animals slaughtered being approximately 1,000 more than in 1955. It is regrettable that these premises should not be more fully utilised, as they provide excellent modern facilities for slaughtering and meat inspection in contrast to the lack of such amenities prevailing in old private slaughterhouses which are still being used in adjacent districts.

During the year, the Council had under consideration the revision of slaughtering charges to encourage increased slaughtering.

Private Slaughterhouses. There are now no private slaughterhouses in use in the Borough.

Meat Inspection. The Council continues to supply the meat inspection service on the same basis as before.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned at the slaughterhouse during the year :—

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTAL.
Number killed	6,198	479	3,033	13,771	14,499	37,980
Number inspected	6,198	479	3,033	13,771	14,499	37,980

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri.

Whole carcases condemned	2	2	7	12	24	47
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,238	131	23	519	3,291	6,202
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticeri	36.14	27.77	.99	3.86	22.86	16.45

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcases condemned	2	1	—	—	2	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	282	41	2	—	59	384
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.58	8.77	.07	—	.42	1.02

Cysticercosis.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	—	14
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	—	—	—	—	8
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

With regard to disease, there has been a further decrease in the percentage of diseased animals. The number of animals affected with tuberculosis was reduced from 1.53% to 1.02%, and the percentage of animals affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticeri reduced from 17.09% to 16.45%.

UN SOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year:—

Article.	Number of Articles (Tjns, Packets, etc.).	Weight in lbs.
Beef	—	47,158
Mutton	—	1,545
Pork	—	16,893

Article.	Number of Articles (Tins, Packets, etc.).	Weight in lbs.
Veal	—	647
Cheese	7	30
Cake	34	189
Fish	101	327
Fruit juices	32	37
Fruit	1,617	2,435
Jams, marmalades, etc.	28	44
Meat (tinned)	558	1,253
Paste	4	1
Poultry and game	8	40
Sausages	5	53
Soup	50	45
Vegetables	435	458
Milk	180	329
Miscellaneous	93	258
	<u>3,152</u>	<u>71,742</u>

Total Weight:

71,742 lbs., or 32 tons, 0 cwts., 2 qrs., 51 lbs.

All condemned meat is sent to local factories for processing into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. Other condemned foods are destroyed by incineration.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

From information supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the following samples of food and drugs were taken during the year:—

Nature of Sample.	Number Taken.	Genuine	Not Genuine	Remarks.
Almonds (ground)	1	1	—	
Arrowroot	1	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets	2	2	—	
Beans in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—	
Beer	3	3	—	
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	—	
Black Jack	1	1	—	
Black Pudding	1	1	—	
Boracic Acid Powder B.P.	1	1	—	
Carried forward	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>—</u>	

Nature of Sample.	Number Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine	Remarks.
Brought forward	12	12	—	
Bread and Butter	2	2	—	
Butter	1	1	—	
Camphorated Oil B.P.	1	1	—	
Catarrh Pastilles	1	1	—	
Chemical Food	1	1	—	
Cochineal	1	1	—	
Cocoa and Drinking Chocolate	2	2	—	
Coconut (desiccated)	1	1	—	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	—	
Corned Beef	1	1	—	
Cream (sterilised)	1	1	—	
Cream of Tartar	1	1	—	
Custard Powder	1	1	—	
Dripping	1	1	—	Informal.
Flour	2	2	—	
Fruit Flavoured Refreshers	1	1	—	
Gin	1	1	—	
Ginger (ground)	1	1	—	
Gravy Powder	1	1	—	
Ice Cream	1	1	—	
Jam (red plum)	1	1	—	
Jelly (orange)	1	1	—	
Lard	2	2	—	
Laxative Chewing Gum	1	1	—	
Lemon Barley Water (with added glucose)	1	1	—	
Lemon Cheese	1	1	—	
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	—	
Liquafruta	1	1	—	
Liquid Paraffin B.P.	1	1	—	
Cooked Sausage	2	2	—	
Mandarin Oranges	1	1	—	
Margarine	3	3	—	Including 2 informal.
Meat Paste	2	2	—	
Milk	66	66	—	Including 2 Channel Islands.
Milk (evaporated)	1	1	—	
Mint sauce	1	—	1	Labelled incorrectly.
Mixed Fruit (dried)	1	1	—	
Multi-Vite Pellets	1	1	—	
Oil of Eucalyptus	1	—	1	Adulterated with water.
Peas (tinned)	2	2	—	
Pepper (white)	2	2	—	
Pork Pie	1	1	—	
Potato Salad in Mayonnaise	1	1	—	
Carried forward	130	128	2	

Nature of Sample.	Number Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine	Remarks
Brought forward	130	128	2	
Rheumatic Tablets	1	1	—	
Rice (creamed)	1	1	—	
Rice (ground)	1	1	—	
Rum	1	1	—	
Sago	1	1	—	
Salad Cream	1	1	—	
Salt (table)	1	1	—	
Sauce	1	1	—	
Sausages (beef)	1	1	—	
Sausages (pork)	1	—	1	Contained 51% meat.
Shredded Beef Suet	1	1	—	
Soups	2	2	—	
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—	
Sponge Mixture	1	1	—	
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1	1	—	
Sugar (cube)	1	1	—	
Sugar Eggs	1	1	—	
Sweet Matches	1	1	—	
Sweetened Suet Pudding Mix	1	1	—	
Syrup of Figs	1	—	1	Labelled incorrectly.
Tea	1	1	—	
Teaseed Oil	2	2	—	
Tomato Juice	1	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—	
Veganin Tablets	1	1	—	
Vinegar (malt)	2	2	—	
Whisky	1	1	—	
Yeast Tablets	1	1	—	
Totals	161	157	4	

No legal proceedings were instituted with regard to the above samples during the year.

HOUSING.

As reported last year, the Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses was divided into two parts:—(a) First Priority—a total of 471 houses to be dealt with in the first 5 years consisting of 224 privately owned houses and 247 Council owned properties (including 201 temporary huts); and (b) a total of 401 properties for subsequent demolition or improvement to be dealt with in 5-10 years. Of this number, 356 are privately owned and 45 are Council owned.

The following table summarises the action taken in respect of slum clearance during the year:—

Action Taken.	No. of Houses.	Remarks.
No. 4 Clearance Area—Keen's Buildings, Wheelers Row and Portsmouth Road	15	Compulsory Purchase Order being made.
Individual unfit houses represented	6	
Basement dwelling closed	1	
Demolition Orders made	1	
Undertakings accepted not to re-let for human habitation	1	
Undertakings accepted to make houses fit for habitation	2	
Closing Orders made	1	
Number of houses demolished	18	Includes nine Council owned flats.
Number of temporary huts demolished	6	
Number of families re-housed	31	

The Council have now erected 2,087 post-war houses, comprising 1,992 for letting and 95 for sale, but the number of applicants on the waiting list is still very formidable. On December 31st, 1956, the number of applicants on the waiting list was 3,069, an increase of 221 over last year.

The number of new houses built by private enterprise during the year was 233, and 114 Council houses were built for letting and 25 for sale.

Improvement Grants.

A considerable number of enquiries were received concerning improvement grants, but in some instances the applicants did not pursue the matter, and in other cases they were not suitable for grant aid. The majority of enquiries came from owner/occupiers of small properties. Fifteen formal applications were received, eleven of which were approved for grants and four refused. Of the eleven approved, nine have been satisfactorily completed. The total value of grants made during the year amounted to £1,392.

Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation.

During the year, only three applications were received for certificates of disrepair, two of which were refused and one granted. Fifteen certificates of revocation were also issued. Applications for certificates of disrepair appear to have ceased altogether, no applications having been received since May, 1956.

Since the Act came into force, 50 applications for certificates of disrepair were received, 9 were refused and 41 were issued. 40 applications for certificates of revocation were received, 38 were issued and there were 2 outstanding at the end of the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,180
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,941
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	158
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	415
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	212

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	149
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	19
--	----

2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	30
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners	29
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (including 9 informally)	18
3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertaking from Owners not to re-let for habitation	1
4. Number of unfit dwelling houses rendered fit—undertakings cancelled	—
5. Number of Closing Orders made under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	1
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1
E.—Action taken under Ministry of Health Circular 2156—	
1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Section 6	1

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

Annual Report for the Year Ending 28th February, 1957.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

Members of the Council:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	COUNCILLOR MISS J. CARTER.
(ex officio).	COUNCILLOR E. ELLIS.
COUNCILLOR E. JONES.	COUNCILLOR W. HAINES.
COUNCILLOR G. BELLERBY.	

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. R. F. SPARROW	.....	.....	Butchers.
Miss E. M. BENNETT	.....	.....	Factory Canteen Service (resigned December, 1956).
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER	.....		Fried Fish Dealers and Wet Fish Dealers.
Mr. A. CROSS	.....	.....	Guildford and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Miss L. HIGGINSON	.....	.....	School Meals Service.
Mr. G. JORDISON	.....	.....	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.
Mr. S. A. KELSEY	.....	.....	ditto
Mr. E. J. MABY	.....	.....	Grocers and General Provisions Stores.
Mrs. E. M. REAVELL	.....	.....	Guildford Townswomen's Guild.
Mr. E. F. STAMMERS	.....	.....	National Dairymen's Association (resigned January, 1957).
Mr. S. ROSS-WATT	.....	.....	Multiple Traders (resigned December, 1956).
Mrs. J. TOOVEY	.....	.....	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors.
Miss M. I. THORNE	.....	.....	Caterers Association of Gt. Britain (Surrey Branch).
Mr. W. L. PARSONS	.....	.....	Sugar Confectioners.
Mr. R. L. WAUGH (Vice-Chairman)	.....	.....	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

Hon. Secretary : Mr. H. A. PERRY,

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Guildford and Members of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

At the close of the ninth year's work of the Guild I do not need to explain the aims and objects of this organisation. The majority of our members, and many other residents of Guildford, are fully aware of the vast amount of work which has been devoted to the subject of food hygiene in the Borough, and few will deny the great benefit to public health which must have been derived from our activities. Unfortunately, the results of our work are not always visible to the onlooker, except when statistics prove, year by year, that when food poisoning outbreaks are on the increase over the country as a whole, the incidence of these infections in Guildford remain at an extremely low level.

If further proof of the good work done is necessary, you will see from the Annual Report which follows these remarks, that upon the introduction of the new Food Hygiene Regulations (which raised the legal standard considerably throughout the country) 149 of our trader members found it unnecessary to make any further provisions in regard to premises or hygienic practices. The codes of practice which have been voluntarily complied with over the past nine years by our members, have, until the introduction of the new Regulations, been considerably in advance of legal standards, and our members are to be congratulated on their continued interest and the maintenance of such high standards. Your Advisory Committee will be giving further consideration to the codes of practice during the coming year, but we have been waiting for the publication of national codes by the Ministry of Health which we understand should be available in the very near future.

The educational activities undertaken by this organisation through lectures and film shows given to food handlers, senior school children and others are worthy of mention. This work can be of the utmost value in training personnel to be "hygiene minded" and to accept their share of the responsibility of the food trades to produce and deliver a good, clean, wholesome food supply to the general public.

In the report on investigations of suspected cases of food poisoning it will be seen that in at least two instances it was reasonably certain that contamination had taken place within the respective households. This illustrates the need for housewives to be aware of the dangers of improper handling and storage of food in the home, and efforts are made to bring this point home through talks to meetings of Women's Organisations, Exhibitions and other public gatherings.

None of this work can be done without the full co-operation of food traders, employees and the public in general, and we would welcome any opportunity to bring the importance of this subject to the notice of all sections of the community.

On your behalf I again express thanks to the Guildford Borough Council and to members and officers of the Advisory Committee for their continued efforts on behalf of this Organisation.

R. F. SPARROW,

Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Work of the Guild for the Year ending 28th February, 1957.

Introduction.

The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild has now completed its ninth year of work with the continued support of the Guildford Borough Council and its members.

Meetings of the Advisory Committee were held regularly throughout the year and were well attended.

The new Food Hygiene Regulations formed the basis of the year's work, and further improved standards of hygiene have been achieved at many premises. One particularly pleasing feature was to find that approximately 75% of the premises of trader members were already maintaining a standard of hygiene sufficient to comply with the new legislation. As the new law requires a considerably higher standard of hygiene than the legal standard previously

laid down, these traders are to be especially congratulated on the standards they maintained voluntarily.

Membership.

There was no great fluctuation in membership during the year; the majority of the cancellations of membership were caused by the closing down of businesses and most of the new members were from newly established businesses.

The following table shows the present state of membership in relation to the various trades. The total membership represents 59% of the food premises in the Borough as compared with 57% last year.

	Number of Premises to which Guild applies.	Number of Trader Members Accepted.	Number of Employee Members Accepted.
Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors	2	2	12
Dairies (excluding milkshops)	3	2	54
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners	18	6	23
Catering Establishments (including Fac- tory and School Canteens)	94	58	530
Grocers and General Stores	103	70	203
Butchers and Cooked Meat Manufacturers	31	21	39
Fishmongers and Fishfryers	20	9	9
Greengrocers	33	14	23
Sugar Confectioners and Mixed Trades	46	25	205
Totals	350	207	1,098

To encourage trader members to exhibit their certificates of membership where they can be seen by customers arrangements were made for suitable framing at a cost of 13/6d. each. This arrangement is still available to all members.

Employee Membership.

During the year a series of talks and film shows were arranged for food handlers in the Borough; altogether 250 persons attended the 9 meetings held, as a result of which 12 applications for employee membership were received and granted by the Advisory Committee.

It is disappointing that more applications were not received for employee membership, as following a decision of the Advisory Committee during the year, any person attending the lecture and

film show is eligible. However, the opportunity to speak on food hygiene to 250 food handlers was very gratifying and thanks are due to the managements of food premises in the Borough for their co-operation in allowing staff to attend during working hours.

Food Poisoning.

Eight formal notifications of food poisoning (*salmonella typhimurium*) were received during the year in respect of patients residing in the Borough. Three of these were members of the same family, but none of the remaining five cases could be related in any way. Investigations were also made into six suspected cases, but no definite evidence of food poisoning was established in these cases.

In no case was it possible to establish with certainty the particular food which had caused the illness, although *salmonella typhimurium* organisms were isolated from faecal specimens in nine instances. Some foods were strongly suspected, and in at least two instances it seemed fairly certain that methods of handling and storage of the food in the home had caused the trouble. In most cases information was received too late for a satisfactory investigation to be made—no remnants of suspected foods being available for examination. In these circumstances it is frequently impossible to obtain reliable information as to foods consumed and the sequence of events and the only reliable information is the presence of food poisoning organisms in faecal specimens which does not assist in the identification of the offending food consumed.

It is necessary that information of suspected cases of food poisoning should be given without delay if proper investigation and follow-up action is to be taken.

Sonné Dysentery.

During the year, over 200 cases of *sonné* dysentery were investigated and special advice was given concerning hygienic handling of food in the infected households. Faecal specimens from these persons revealed the presence of food poisoning organisms in some cases, which confirms the belief that food poisoning frequently arises from unsuspecting carriers of these germs.

Legislation—Food Hygiene Regulations.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, parts of which came into operation on 1st January, 1956, and the remainder on 1st July,

1956, formed the basis for the year's work on Food Hygiene. Through these Regulations legal standards were raised, broadly speaking, to the level of the standards laid down in the Guild's Codes of Practice, which have been in operation for the past nine years. Consequently 149 trader members found that no additional works were necessary to comply with the Regulations, but at 51 premises some minor works were required which can be summarised as follows:—

Washing facilities improved ...	32
Cloakrooms provided	8
Redecorations required	12
Miscellaneous items	6

Considerable works have been carried out at non-members' premises and there is no doubt that the general standard of food hygiene throughout the Borough has improved since this legislation was introduced.

A frequent comment by traders was the difficulty of meeting the additional expenditure required to comply with the Regulations at the same time as the increased rates due to the rateable value of their properties having been increased. It is unfortunate that these two items of increased expenditure should have arisen at the same time.

On 28th February, 1957, work was outstanding at only 15 trader/members' premises, and at several of these the necessary improvements were already in progress.

As mentioned earlier, alterations to washing facilities was the main item requiring attention. Some traders who conduct their premises in a very hygienic manner with only one sink, and no wash hand basin, were amazed to learn that a wash hand basin had to be provided to comply with the Regulations.

Generally speaking, the food traders of Guildford have accepted the new Regulations in good spirit, and are to be congratulated on the standards achieved and maintained.

Educational Activities.

As mentioned earlier in this Report nine talks and film shows were arranged for employees of food traders during the period 14th–30th May. The opportunity of seeing this film on food hygiene was also given to all schools in the Borough where domes-

tic science classes were held. The Education Authorities responded excellently and, as a result, eight talks followed by the showing of the film were arranged at various schools. A total of 470 school children attended these meetings.

In February, 1957, members of the staff of a new restaurant attended a similar meeting.

Invitations to address members of the Guildford and District Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Association and the Butchers' Association were accepted and talks on the Food Hygiene Regulations were followed by interesting discussions. We are always pleased to undertake as many educational activities as possible to further the work of food hygiene in the Borough, and requests for talks or film shows on this subject will be welcomed. It is felt that the value of this work cannot be over-estimated.

Special Activities.

GUILDFORD NEW HOMES AND TRADES EXHIBITION,
26th September to 6th October, 1956.

At this Exhibition, sponsored by the Guildford Chamber of Commerce, the Health Department organised a free cinema, a small stand, and a competition.

CINEMA.

A selection from fifteen films was shown every day throughout the Exhibition between 2.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. Of these films, five were concerned with food hygiene. It is estimated that several thousand people must have visited the cinema and seen at least part of the films on food hygiene.

STAND.

The stand was devoted to three main branches of the work of the Health Department which were of topical interest, namely, Food Hygiene, Clean Air and Housing Improvements.

COMPETITION.

A competition entitled "Twenty Questions" was run in conjunction with the stand, 15,000 entry forms being distributed from food shops in the town and from the Exhibition. Competitors were asked to differentiate between correct and incorrect statements on the subjects of food hygiene, personal health, housing

and air pollution. Generally, the public showed a sound knowledge on the food hygiene questions, though 229 entrants did not realise that food poisoning outbreaks were still on the increase.

629 competition entries were received, of which 122 were all correct. The three prizes of £5, £3 and £2 were awarded to the first three all correct solutions opened. It is difficult to assess the value of a competition such as this, but over 600 people carefully considered twenty questions related to public health matters and the attention of several thousands was drawn to these questions. The general public of Guildford appear to have a sound knowledge on matters appertaining to environmental hygiene, though it may be anticipated that a notification of food poisoning will some day be received regarding the one competitor who answered 18 of the 20 questions incorrectly!!

Premises—Repairs and Improvements.

A summary of repairs and improvements carried out in food premises in the Borough during the year ending 31st December, 1956, is attached to this Report.

Conclusion.

During the year, the higher legal standard of hygiene in food premises required by the Food Hygiene Regulations has been maintained by the majority of trader members and attained by the remaining food traders with few exceptions. The task of the Public Health Department has been made much lighter by the helpful co-operation of food traders, who are coming more and more to realise the advisability of discussing proposed alterations and new establishments with the Health Inspectors before actually commencing the work. It is by discussions such as these that the trader and the Health Inspector come to realise the problems on both sides and the result is invariably mutual respect and appreciation.

Once again, our sincere thanks are due to the Guildford Borough Council, Chairman and Members of the Advisory Committee of the Guild and the staff of the Health Department for their continued support and interest.

H. A. PERRY,
Hon. Secretary.

Summary of Repairs and Improvements in Food Premises, 1956.

Particulars of Work done.	Dairies.	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Retailers	Catering Establishments	Bakehouses and Confectioners.	Butchers and Cooked Food Premises.	Sweet Manufacturers and Retailers.	General Dealers and Grocers.	Fishmongers and Fishtraders.	Greengrocers.	Miscellaneous Food Premises, Vehicles, etc.	TOTALS.
New structures provided or extensive alterations and improvement	—	—	6	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	13
Other structural repairs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Provision of sanitary accommodation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Improved standard of cleanliness	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Redecoration of premises	—	—	13	4	1	1	4	1	1	—	25
Improved washing facilities (wash-hand basins and sinks)	—	—	5	3	7	3	17	—	—	1	36
Constant hot water supply	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	11
Sinks provided or repaired	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Cold storage accommodation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Improved food storage accommodation	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	6
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	16
Overalls and head coverings for employees	—	—	5	2	1	—	7	—	—	—	19
Provision of hygienic equipment	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Floors repaired or re-laid	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	7
Drainage alterations and repairs	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
Insect control measures adopted	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infestations of rats and mice (including food premises under annual contract)	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Additional refuse accommodation	1	1	42	3	4	1	23	1	2	—	76
Offensive accumulations removed	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Artificial lighting	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Improved ventilation	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Provision of "wash hands" notices	1	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	9
Name and address displayed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
First-aid equipment provided	—	—	1	2	1	1	6	—	1	—	12
Equipment cleansed	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cleansing and repair of sanitary accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:—

Arundel House, 10/12, Stoke Road, Guildford.

Child Welfare: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics.
Pre-School Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Eye: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays a.m. 4th Thursdays a.m., if required.
Fridays a.m. and p.m. By appointment only.

School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Speech, Orthopaedic and Ear, Nose and Throat: By appointment only.

49, Farnham Road, Guildford.

Dental: By appointment only.

North Road, Stoughton.

Child Welfare: Tuesdays p.m. and 2nd and 4th Thursdays p.m.

Dental: By appointment only.

Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics.
Pre-School Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Orthopaedic, and Ear, Nose and Throat: By appointment only.

School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

St. Peter's Hall, Almond Close, Stoke Hill, Guildford.

Child Welfare: 1st and 3rd Thursdays p.m.

Burpham Village Hall.

Child Welfare: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.

Church Hall, Onslow Village.

Child Welfare: 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays p.m.

Merrow Village Hall.

Child Welfare: Mondays and Thursdays p.m.

Church Hall, Foxburrows Avenue, Westborough.

Child Welfare: Mondays p.m.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board
Clinics are as follows:—

Chest Clinic, 64, Epsom Road, Guildford (Tel. Guildford 61421).

Mondays and Wednesdays, 1.30 to 4 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Venereal Diseases Clinic, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford (Tel. Guildford 3852).

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 7 p.m.

Females: Mondays, 3 to 7 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 to 11 a.m.



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